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VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

DEATH OF THE STEAMER CHAMPLAIN ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A Terrible Explosion in the Pilot-house and the Steamer Sinks Like a Stone. Her Pilot Carried to Shore by the Steamer She Had Just Run Down—Passengers and Crew Plunged Into the Water and Many Drowned.

CHICAGO, Mich., June 17.—[Special.]—The passenger steamer Champlain, which left Chicago last Tuesday, was burned in the lake's edge on Lake Michigan at 1 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five persons are known to have perished, and it is believed that when the facts are fully known the loss of life will be even greater. The steamer's bodies were taken with her and the clerk of the boat, so it is impossible to obtain a complete list of the passengers and crew. Quite a number of passengers, which it is positively known had been on board, were not on the boat when she left Chicago, and it is probable that the total number of lives lost will be much greater than the list now given. The following are known to be lost:

[Here follows a list of names.]

The following were saved:

[Here follows a list of names.]

The Champlain left Harvard about midnight, and when within six miles of Chicago was in full speed ahead. Passengers had retired, and all were asleep. Fierce flames burst from the machinery into the engine-room and set fire to the woodwork. The boat was then about two miles from shore. Pilot Hall, who was at the wheel, ran the boat ashore, and then, seeing that it was impossible to save the steamer, he carried Capt. Reed, who was badly burned, to the shore. Hall then returned to the burning steamer, and, finding that the fire had driven the crew and passengers overboard, he jumped into the lake and swam to shore. Capt. Reed died soon after reaching the shore. Hall was badly burned about the face and hands, and is now lying dead. The Champlain was a wooden boat, 165 feet long, and was owned by the Goodrich Transportation Company, of Chicago. She was valued at $75,000, and was insured for $40,000. She was built in 1881, and was considered a very fine boat. She was commanded by Capt. Reed, who was one of the best-known captains on the lakes. The second mate was also drowned. The first officer, Capt. Hall, and the second officer, Capt. Hall, were saved. The Champlain left Chicago at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Charlevoix, Mich., with a large number of passengers on board. She had a full cargo of freight, consisting of general merchandise, and was towing a barge loaded with lumber. The Champlain was a fine boat, and was considered very safe

LIFE IN THE SCRAP BOOKS

BILL TO GRANT TO DEAD THE PLACE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE.

In the Senate yesterday Hoar introduced a bill to grant to the widow of Gen. Logan the right to have the remains of her husband interred in the Arlington cemetery, at the discretion of the President. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a bill to grant to the widow of Gen. Logan the right to have the remains of her husband interred in the Arlington cemetery, at the discretion of the President. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MODEL FLEET.

Use of Steam Vessel at Washington and the Record of Their Cruises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—[Special.]—There have been inquiries from all parts of the country to know just what fleet there will be in the custody of the War Department. Careful inquiry among the officials of the Department has developed the following facts: The whole fleet of the service is that the President and Secretary of War have at their command consists of the steamer Corwin, which is now on a cruise in the Arctic ocean, and the steamer Wilderness, which is now on the Potomac river. The Corwin was built in 1875 at a cost of $100,000. She is a screw steamer of 1,000 tons burden, and is commanded by Capt. Tuttle. She was built for the Revenue Marine service, and was employed in that service until 1878, when she was transferred to the War Department. She has been employed in the Arctic ocean for the last two years, and has not been in the waters of the United States since 1878. She is now on her way to Behring's straits, and will not return to the United States before October. The Wilderness is a small steamer of 200 tons burden, and is commanded by Lieut. Commander Wilson. She was built in 1864, and has been employed in the service of the War Department ever since. She is now on the Potomac river, and is used by the Secretary of War and the friends of the President for excursion purposes. She is not a vessel of war, and is not armed. She is a pleasure boat, and is used for that purpose only. The Secretary of War has the right to use the revenue cutters Hamilton and Dexter, but they are now in the service of the Treasury Department, and are employed in the protection of the revenue. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Coast Survey, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Light-House Board, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Fish Commission, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Coast Survey, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Light-House Board, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President. The Secretary of War has the right to use the vessels of the Fish Commission, but they are now employed in the service for which they were built, and are not available for the use of the President.

A POLITICAL TOUR.

Rumor that Secretary Endicott Will Be Sacrificed for President's Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—[Special.]—The political side of the battle-flags has been freely discussed lately, especially yesterday, at the family luncheon. The presence of the President here is the main responsible for this. They have shown a favorable regard to democratic success, and it is said that he intends to take a hand in the campaign. He will, however, confine himself to the states in which he is personally interested. The President has been to Boston and to Salt Lake City, and has visited Chicago and St. Louis. It is probable that he will go to Cincinnati, and that he will also visit Indianapolis. It is said that he intends to make an extensive tour of the Southern States, and that he will visit Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and other points. The President has been to Boston and to Salt Lake City, and has visited Chicago and St. Louis. It is probable that he will go to Cincinnati, and that he will also visit Indianapolis. It is said that he intends to make an extensive tour of the Southern States, and that he will visit Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and other points.

[illegible]

Secretary Endicott Sacrificed for the President's Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—[Special.]—The political side of the battle-flags has been freely discussed lately, especially yesterday, at the family luncheon. The presence of the President here is the main responsible for this. They have shown a favorable regard to democratic success, and it is said that he intends to take a hand in the campaign. He will, however, confine himself to the states in which he is personally interested

...GOVERNOR.

...AND AROUND NEW YORK.

...SECOND EIGHTY SESSION OF ASSEMBLY ENDS EXPLOITS.

The Supreme Court of the Assembly is ... bills from the Wall Jobs offered ... $5,000 to Change a Bill...Special Gateway to the Senate Divorce Committee of a Picture by the Judson Supporter to the Governor...Other Notes.

New York, June 11.—The Stacey trial was ... morning, with Thomas S. ... Mr. [illegible] P. Fulgraff, was ... Mr. Fulgraff, who was born ... came to New York in January and ... with Mr. Fulgraff as our office."

Mr. Scott—What was that transaction?

Answer—I received $2,000 from Mr. Fulgraff, and the date of the transaction I do by a ... which I gave in return for the money. The date is Feb. 5, 1895. I received $2,000 on the ... of February and $1,000 on each day ... There were five or six bills of $1,000 in the first installment. The second installment ... payment of notes of similar denomination.

Francis B. Stacey, a lawyer, who gave ... account for Stacey to receive a ... of the general sessions records of 1895, ... the witness testified that he ... with both the panel [illegible] ... the impression [illegible] ... made in New York City, and ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Mr. Stacey, ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

Mr. Blaine visited London yesterday.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts will be inaugurated.

Baroness Rosa Zoi was celebrated in Rome the yesterday.

Archbishop Ireland sailed for Europe on the last year.

The Pasteurian Rose Bureau of Williams College had yesterday.

All the persons engaged in last July's riots in Amsterdam have been pardoned.

Six teamsters striking stevedores have returned to work at Belfast, Ireland.

Baron d'Anethan arrived at Queenstown yesterday and was warmly welcomed.

A railroad settlement is looked for of the political troubles in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Troops have been ordered by the Indian Government to hasten to the Afghan frontier.

The prospects of the wheat crop are everywhere reported the most favorable in seven years.

It is said the Cocoran Canyon conducted to go with the man charged with her abduction.

Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday. She was enthusiastically greeted along the route.

A score or more of lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Champlain, near Charlevoix, Mich.

Texas sent $2 delegates to the United States and Canada last week, an typical 175 the preceding week.

The thermometer reached 97° above in the city yesterday. The mercury was very general throughout the Northwest.

Two Kings—the rulers of Greece and Denmark—arrived in London yesterday to participate in the Queen's jubilee.

Commodore Terrence said yesterday that the earnings of the Chicago harbor under the Central Reserve law are satisfactory.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the city yesterday it was voted to increase the capital stock $10,000,000.

Mrs. Cleveland left Gresp for Aiken, S. C., yesterday to attend the commencement exercises at Wells College, from which she graduated ten years ago.

A movement in the money market to arrest drawbacks in one of the features noted in R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review. Collections, however, are satisfactory at most points.

Frank Orr, a passenger on the steamer Adriatic, was arrested at Queenstown on suspicion of being a dynamiter. He had in his possession a box containing what is supposed to be dynamite.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly business review says it is most encouraging to legitimate business that the wheat and cotton crops escaped without disaster enough to know who actual them.

The Auditor Board of Values of the Auditor Statistical Bureau yesterday voted to dispense with the services of President E. C. Smith and Prof. Woodruff, on the expiration of the present term.

On the class of sixty-four young men who have just graduated from West Point but forty are to make Second Lieutenants, and seventy-four will have to accept commissions as additionals and bide their time.

The Pay Department of the army has determined to make the experiment of monthly payments to troops more general than was at first contemplated, and extend the practice to all posts where Paymasters are stationed.

Gustave Ayrinhac Ewing is in Washington with the information he was present in the city to proposed to have the Government bring against the Diamond Match and other Lake Front tenants. The Department of Justice will soon have the matter today.

The gentlemen are becoming convinced that Mayor Harlan means business and they are beginning to fold their tents preparatory to stealing away from this city. It may be safe to be told them. In electing Inspector Shoulick to come out the heights of the city the Mayor gave the latter an earnest of his intentions. The Inspector has notified the shirking gentry that there will be no fooling this time. Hereafter, to each prosecution against them will be added the fines law, which prescribes fine and imprisonment as the penalty for a second offense, and work under the first offense a fifty per cent reduction by imprisonment in the penitentiary. So many of the gentlemen have been convicted under this law once they will not care to incur the chance of taking up their residence with the Governors to the Isle for the sake of certain of the hospitality of the State at Joliet. Inspector Shoulick has given the boys timely warning.

The lumber market was active and in good sales were done at $4.75, and 2 per cent. A better feeling prevailed in the local market of matters. New York exchange sold at 10 [illegible]. Eastern exchange was barely

Old coins are hot.—The Chicago product markets were quiet and generally easier. There was a fair export movement to wheat, but it was thought that a round lot held by a banker had been put on the market, and this tended to weakness. Provisions were unchanged, but 10 cents lower, trades nearly in equal lines, wheat ½ cent lower, corn ¾ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye weak, barley easy. Receipts ½ cent higher, and liberty were 10 cents higher.

When Gov. Oglesby left the executive office last evening the record showed the bills signed out of the entire lot passed by the Legislature, four that houses have without his signature, two vetoed, and five yet unacted. In the latter list is included the Rose bill authorizing the Governor to appoint the rules and regulations of the Pekin Bureau of Animal Industry for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in the State.

Mr. Cleveland is a search at Evening has Wednesday "declared Mr. Cleveland's offer for counsel," says a cable correspondent, "and hinted in not tactfully broad enough that the Democrats are simply waiting for Gladstone's death." It is not likely, however, that the Grand Old Man will soon gratify those malignants. It is only a few weeks ago that he received the Queen's condolence upon the death of his wife, and during his long struggle through Wales is required all of Mrs. Gladstone's strength and skill to reprove his letter to the American press. A London newspaper correspondent in a recent letter has the following about the Grand Old Man which will not be read with relish in the Democratic camp:

A medical gentleman who knows him very well indeed recently had a long conversation with the Premier in which he expressed great surprise at the wonderful vitality of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the strongest man in the world would have had no necessity to preposterous to say the United Gladstone was not, with a certainty that in time he would succeed on all. Regards, the whole witness was modified not by an insignificant successes of the old soldiers who had captured the flags, but it will take Mr. Cleveland some time to recover full faith in the discretion of his Cabinet advisers and their soundness in the law, and a still longer time for the Times editors who voted for him to gain the respect of their bosom and hearty ever to do it again.

Even the Tory Standard cannot offer one word in defense of the evictions now being carried on in Ireland, and they have been almost uninterrupted during the week of the Jubilee celebrations. Balfour, the nephew of Lord Salisbury, who practically acting as Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his temple way says: "The evictions would not have occurred if the landlord (O'Callaghan) had taken my advice." This is as far as Balfour could be got to go. His statement is equivalent to an admission that the evictions are indefensible. Yet the Government locates a force of two or three thousand soldiers and military policemen and a number of constables to enable the landlord to carry out his "sentence of death." The Secretary in addition becomes the apologist of the vilest methods of the police force which have been condemned by all the English correspondents and all the English members of Parliament on the ground, who profess willingness to make affidavit as to the brutality of the eviction proceedings. The excuse of the Tory Standard for permitting to the evictions is that "the law must be maintained." The same law has been the chief colleary by another name. Under the provisions of the Land act collections have been made in the name of the landlord:—[illegible]—as follows:

[illegible]

The collections are about 40 per cent of the entitlement dental. The evictions are being carried out now against householders who cannot avail themselves of the provisions of the Land act, or secure tenantright by the old methods. The excuse is according to law. The supporters (Liberals who are supporting the Tories in the eviction campaign excuse themselves by saying that there will soon be a county-bought the Irish Land bill now being debated in the House of Lords. A cablegram of Tuesday says that the Irish members has been removed absolutely worthless by an amendment which has that effect.

Although the Land Court in landowners generally to be the only tribunal to determine the question of rents, yet that court is authorized to grant relief only when the landlord has previously given notice of increase, and has waited six months before bringing suit. The landlord is not required to give notice of decrease, and may immediately on the passage of the bill bring suit for increase. Under these circumstances the landlords have been instructed to give notice of increase, and to bring suit for increase before the bill becomes a law. The consequence is that the Land Court is overwhelmed with business, and the tenants are left at the mercy of the landlords.

The Irish members have been removed absolutely by an amendment which has that effect.

The Irish members have been removed absolutely by an amendment which has that effect.

The Irish members have been removed absolutely by an amendment which has that effect

THE PARNELLITES LEAVE

REFUSING TO CONTINUE THE FARCE OF THE COERCION BILL.

The Bowers Started Along to the Committee Stage by an Overwhelming Majority—The Conservatives Also Bypass Their Biggest Asset of a Man for Point of Having Explosives in His Possession—Surrender of the Proposed Canadian Cotton Bounty to Supply.

LONDON, June 17.—When the debate was opened on the Crimes bill this evening Henry Foster (Liberal) moved an amendment declaring that before enforcing Clause 4 (which deals with proclaiming dangerous associations) the consent of both Houses of Parliament be obtained. This, he said, the most dangerous clause of the bill, ought to commend to the council. If there was national danger demanding such exceptional authority Parliament might be trusted to confer the necessary powers.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the amendment, saying it would vary but little from a vote of the time of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that it would be impossible to prevent discussion over proclamations. The motion of the House must necessarily be guardians of Irish liberties were the Irish members. Was it beneficial to be convinced that the forces of the Irish members as such subjects would be sufficient to appeal to the duty of the Government to give this opposition discussion? [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was merely directed against the National League. The power which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be speedily used for the suppression of the league, which would result in a greater orgy of misery and hatred in Ireland.

Mr. Forster's amendment was rejected—226 to 171.

Several more amendments having been disposed of the Chairman put the question whether the clause should stand as a part of the bill.

Mr. Charles Russell entreated the House to consider gravely the objectionable character of the clause. While he was speaking the hour of 12 arrived. The Ministerial benches were rapidly filled, the members coming in from the lobbies. The Parnellites maintained a stolid silence and left the House, the Chairman twice calling upon them to resume their work. Amid great confusion a division was ordered and the clause adopted—226 to 181.

The Parnellites returned after the ruling, but a division having been declared they immediately arose in a body and withdrew amid Conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were then put successively, and the bill passed to the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the bill was fixed for [illegible].

After the closing the Parnellites who had left the chamber after the ruling to vote had returned and took their seats. Mr. Gladstone, on the meeting agreed for the discussion of the motion for a single Parnellite vote. All left but one, who remained in his seat. Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the House amidst Conservative cheers. The Parnellites were not present when the vote was taken. Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by a majority of 226 to 1. A conference was held between the Chief Secretary and Parnellite knights at which a decision was arrived upon. The move consists of the Parnellites agreed to abandon their obstructive course in reference to Gladstone's motion. The Parnellites will move the re-insertion of their amendments during the report stage of the bill.

Fined for Not Registering.

DUBLIN, June 17.—The customs authorities at Queenstown, in examining the baggage of the passengers of the steamer Adriatic, from New York, last their suspicions aroused regarding the contents of a trunk but belonging to a passenger named Peter Daly. It is were found a number of cartridges which convinced a reference that Daly, the alleged thought, the ammunition. It was decided, therefore, to arrest Daly and hold the trunk as evidence of the contents of the package. Daly was then brought before a magistrate at Queenstown, and was fined £10 each and costs for the possession of a breech-loading pistol and ammunition without having it registered in accordance with the law. He was also fined £10 each and costs for carrying a revolver without having a license for it. In default of payment of the fines imposed he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Parnellites and Others.

LONDON, June 17.—The Rev. Hugh O'Neill, ex-Vice-President of the Irish National Confederation, writes a letter to the London Times from Cologne to correct what he calls the press's misstatements concerning the alleged connection of Parnellites with Irish secret societies, and particularly to charge that the Parnellites were guilty of robbery. Mr. O'Neill declares that Irish societies are not known in the Land League movement, and that the Parnellites have had nothing to do with the Land League funds. Mr. O'Neill declares that Irish societies are not known in the Land League movement, and that the Parnellites have had nothing to do with the Land League funds. Mr. O'Neill declares that Irish societies are not known in the Land League movement, and that the Parnellites have had nothing to do with the Land League funds.

Queen Victoria's Journey.

LONDON, June 17.—Queen Victoria left Windsor today. She was heartily cheered by the people along the route from the railway station. The weather was brilliant.

The King of Greece and the King of Denmark arrived in London today to participate in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. They were met at the Charing Cross station by the Prince of Wales, who drove them to the London Pavilion Hotel. Both the American guard of honor stationed at the railway station to salute on arrival of the Kings and the whole country showed their loyalty to the distinguished visitors. The route to Buckingham Palace was filled with people in anticipation of the arrival of the royal guests, and they were cheered all the way.

Taking Precautionary Measures.

LONDON, June 17.—The police have issued a circular warning dynamite and other persons dealing to explosive substances not to sell dynamite ammunition to suspicious persons. The Government has offered a reward of £500 for information regarding the illegal manufacture of dynamite. The arrests recently effected with the one found in 1885.

THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK.

Harmony of Their Position Admitted Upon England's Reconsideration.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords today Lord Lansdowne called attention to the prohibition duties which the Canadian Government proposed to place upon British ales.

Lord Carnarvon in reply said he regretted the proposed duties as pretty a matter of fact himself and it would be regretable if the English Government allowed the legislation to affect the proposed commission of the Canadian Government.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary for the Colonies, said the Canadian Government had not finally decided upon the proposed duties. The matter was under consideration by the Government and by the Canadian people. The Government would be glad to receive any suggestions from the British Government. The Government would be glad to receive any suggestions from the British Government. The Government would be glad to receive any suggestions from the British Government.

MORE LOSS OF PARIS.

Abduction of a Common-Minister Welcome Domestic Sufferer's Return.

PARIS, June 17.—The Matin reports that the Countess Caligny threatened to go with the son who has espoused to have attempted her yesterday. It says the pair are now in Brussels. The governess of the Countess Caligny, who has with her evidence of the case and the second wife, denies that the Countess submitted willingly to being abducted. It is asserted that several young French noblemen assisted in the abduction.

Victor Hugo Blondin, Minister for the Republic of El Progreso, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the widow of Pierre Bonaparte, who, the brother of the Prince Napoleon, who was married to Princess Clotilde, sister of the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and Gambetta, the celebrated French statesman, who was killed in a duel with Paul de Cassagnac, the famous French duelist, who was killed in a duel with Paul de Cassagnac, the famous French duelist, who was killed in a duel with Paul de Cassagnac, the famous French duelist

BULL IN THE WHEAT PIT.

SOMEBODY UNLOADS AND HAS ONE SMALL FAILURE.

Cowdrey Has Not Yet Settled Up—Mr. Sigmund Zacher Says He Is a General Partner in the Firm—Robert Lindblom After Him—Controller Tomlinson Settled with the Chicago Banks—Another Bank of Note Begins to Go Under Cover.

It was stated in Thursday's paper that the firm of J. A. Edwards & Co. was among the missing. It gave color Wednesday that a demand would be submitted to calls for marginal deposits, but stated that it was solvent and would pay all demands. Such was the statement of the clerks and others of the exciting quarter on the board and came out with the quotations sheets. It was never posted.

The conviction that Edwards & Co. will not be able to pay their way out of their present difficulties having settled down upon the firm's customers on the Board of Trade, the most interesting question became: Is Sigmund Zacher, a partner in the firm, liable for the indebtedness? If he is only a special partner, as he says, there is not a limit to the amount for which he can be held liable; but if he happens to be a general partner, as many believe, then he can be held for every dollar of indebtedness that Edwards fails to pay. Some things indicate that he is really a general partner, but on the other hand he has publicly denied it. It is also said that he took out part of his capital after the failure of Edwards & Co. in 1884, and that he has since been engaged in speculating from W. P. Hutchinson & Co.'s office. Whether he is a general partner or not, he has been connected with the firm of Edwards & Co. for a number of years, and has been known as a partner with it. Controller Tomlinson's examiner is now in the two offices, and it is understood that Mr. Zacher's name appears as a partner in both. Mr. Zacher is a member of the Board of Trade, and has been for many years. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about thirty years. He married a daughter of Mr. Lindblom, and has been a partner with him in the commission business for many years. Mr. Lindblom is a member of the Board of Trade, and has been for many years. He is a native of Sweden, and has been in this country about thirty years. He married a daughter of Mr. Lindblom, and has been a partner with him in the commission business for many years. Mr. Lindblom is a member of the Board of Trade, and has been for many years. He is a native of Sweden, and has been in this country about thirty years. He married a daughter of Mr. Lindblom, and has been a partner with him in the commission business for many years.

A QUIET DAY IN THE WHEAT PIT.

There was very little to the situation on Change to-day either for the bears or the bulls. Everybody was waiting for the result of the meeting of the Board of Trade directors, which was held this afternoon, to see what action would be taken in the matter of the suspension of Edwards & Co. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the result was not known on the floor of the Board of Trade. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the result was not known on the floor of the Board of Trade. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the result was not known on the floor of the Board of Trade.

THE DAKOTA RIVER.

How Grain Last and Year Has Passed Its Journey.

Grand Forks, Dak., June 17.—As a result of the storm yesterday there are destructive and ruin in every land. In the northwestern portion of the city, in the vicinity of the Minneapolis road, buildings were razed to the ground. The household effects in such were completely ruined and the former occupants of many destroyed buildings and dwellings are being necessarily cared and shelter in the houses of those fortunate enough to be spared by the elements. It is estimated that forty families were rendered homeless thereby. Meeting meetings of the City Council and County Commissioners were held this morning to devise means for relief of the sufferers. The damage to property will reach many thousands of dollars. The number of persons who were killed is not known.

Grand Forks, June 17.—Special.—Reports from the country indicate that the storm was very severe in the vicinity of this city. Many buildings were destroyed and many persons were injured. The storm was very severe in the vicinity of this city. Many buildings were destroyed and many persons were injured. The storm was very severe in the vicinity of this city. Many buildings were destroyed and many persons were injured.

A Storm in Michigan.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 17.—Special.—A severe storm swept over this section this afternoon. Several barns of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company were blown down, the heaviest loss falling on Hiram Hall, whose barn, with its contents, was totally destroyed. Several other barns were also blown down, and a great deal of damage to crops and fruit trees was done.

THE LAKE-FRONT LITIGATION.

Chief Justice Fuller Presents His Decision—After Mr. Lamont.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Special.—Chief Justice Fuller this morning delivered the opinion of Justice Miller with the information that he had prepared to file with it to prepared to file with it to prepared to file with it to

WHEN YOU GO ABROAD.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS TO OPEN IN THE SUMMER.

Advice from a World-Saver to Travelers by Sea and Land—The Transatlantic Journey—Articles of Clothing Required for a Sea Voyage—A Woman's Advice to Women—European Railways—The Carnival Up Issues.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, one of the most enterprising travelers of our day, has lately issued a book containing many valuable suggestions to persons intending to make a foreign tour, some of which are here given:

"Have as little baggage on the occasion as possible. Don't carry anything on the principle of Mrs. Toodles, that it will come handy sometimes, for take care what you have to be absolutely necessary. Do not do as last time, and each person shall pay for himself. For a man a suit of clothes in addition to the one he wears is all I need for summer excursions, unless he is 'in society,' and expects to dine, attend parties, or make fashionable visits. In the latter case a dress suit is indispensable, as to a European travel it is generally said to have a dress suit along. Gent have an many public occasions where the wearer of ordinary clothing is not admitted. For ladies a traveling dress, a walking dress and a black silk dress may be considered the minimum. The black silk garment corresponds to the gentleman's dress suit, but it comes in use on many occasions when the latter is not demanded. The quantity of underclothing needed. The quantity of underclothing needed. The quantity of personal habits. It will depend largely on personal habits. It should never be less than to come to custom-house a week in advance of the departure, and if a long voyage is to be made by steamship the supply should be proportionately increased. It is a good rule never to catch an opportunity of giving your soiled garments to be washed, even if only a day or two has elapsed since your last employment of a laundress. In all civilized parts of the world steam-boats to an approximate extent of every making is done in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, but some from the ones you must count on a week or four or five days at least.

"Expenses may be roughly set down at $ a day, not including railway or other fares, and not including luxuries of any kind. Occasional extra expenses will not be far from $ a day, leaving $ for incidentals. Most persons would be likely to exceed rather than fall below this figure, and in the United States they will find that money melts away quite rapidly than in England. England is at least 5 per cent dearer than the continental countries, and only a trifle cheaper than Germany. The traveler who is not personally on his own hand and not dependent on the other one and along very well on $ a day in England or America, and $ on the Continent, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, where are dearer than Germany, France, Italy or Switzerland. The most economical countries to visit are Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Spain is also cheap, but the traveler who visits it will have to endure many things to keep within limit.

"A party of two or more will travel somewhat cheaper than the same number of individuals, for the reason that many things are as much for two less for one. In visiting all museums of every description, hotels, carriages, fees, and the like—an excellent economy, only to single out for this is to England and Europe, and $10 for the United States. This should be done in order to all conveniences and good rooms at reasonable prices, and to secure the most economy and safety in conveyances. For a general account this works, to secure lots of baggage, and starting dates, China, Japan, India, Egypt, Italy, France, and the like, together with the cost of the whole journey. Continents, the cost will be about $1,000 to $1,500.

"For a visit to Europe Dr. Evans advises, that the most pleasant and the most economical time for the visitor is the month of April, that is, leaving for an early steamer in that month, so as to be possible to get modern-town offerings. Sometimes one of those may be met with a rate, but the comparative inducements to set sailing are in favor of April. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria and other Eastern countries, winter is considered the best season, and therefore connection with the Mediterranean steamers, it is the time Eugenie fees are taken on the 1st, but you may sometimes make a voyage and of the evening seen, and the cost to the same to leave and Trieste, in the other continental countries generally and to England and the United States, in the spring. The best time for the latter is about the middle of May, as the weather is then generally good, and the passage is short. Those who can afford to spend more time to attend them.

"In the considerable rough weather during winter and Europe there is very little need of preparation, beyond getting your tickets and getting letters of credit for your passage. The price is to take plenty of thick underclothing, your overcoat and of course for wearing in the voyage, the roughest and heaviest overcoat that you possess for every day and for the voyage, and a waterproof cloak and waterproof boots and shoes, or rubbers for the latter. The best, and most comfortable, for the voyage, is a thick woolen shirt, or another under garment, with sleeves and long drawers of the same material, and a pair of thick woolen stockings. The best for the voyage is a pair of thick woolen stockings, and a pair of woolen shirts, and a pair of woolen drawers, and a pair of

THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

Each of the Chicago members of the Democratic Congressional delegation has taken personal care to have the preliminaries determined in Texas.

Dr. David B. Dewey, Vice-President of the American Exchange National Bank, was taken ill in a train last night and has been confined to his bed at the home of Frederick Cook Dale.

Henry T. and Wallace R. Wright, father and brother of Dr. Ida Wright, who died suddenly in the Criminal Court building Thursday morning, were granted letters of administration on the estate yesterday afternoon by Probate Judge Tuthill. The estate is valued at $1,000 and consists of personal property.

Charles Fassnacht, a well-known Hyde Park resident, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday morning. He has been in business at 1,000 Lake Park avenue for many years, and his liabilities are said to be $5,000. He has no assets.

The price controller closed up the Interstate Commerce Clock, that has been running in the Illinois Central Depot, and has been moved to the Board of Trade, within sight of Washington's portrait, for safe keeping. The public may continue to look at it there.

Frank Satchell, Postmaster at Grand Pacific, Ill., was arrested Thursday for the fourth consideration of damages, the greatest pretty and true, in Springfield, for $10,000. Attorneys Bonfield & Bonfield, of Morrison, Ill., are the plaintiff's counsel. Satchell's bond was fixed at $2,000 by Justice Lyons.

Edward Hurty of No. 150 North Clark street, Chicago Agent of the 100 South Water street, Rock Island, and No. 100 East Eighteenth street, Chicago, managing Agent of the Continental Fast Line, and Harold Hurty, private secretary to Edward Hurty, were arrested yesterday afternoon on warrants issued by Justice Underhill charging them with embezzling $2,000 in the Interstate Commerce Clock.

John F. Kline of No. 201 North Franklin street was the complainant in the Chicago Police Court yesterday morning against a train porter named Henry Brown, charging him with stealing $1,000 worth of jewelry from a valise belonging to Kline. Brown was arrested by Detective Sergeant Fitzpatrick, who found the jewelry in the prisoner's possession. Brown was fined $100 and committed to the County Jail.

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The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has elected the following officers: President, Frank Hall; Vice-President, Thomas Hall; Secretary, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, Thomas Hall; Financial Secretary, Thomas Hall; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Hall; Trustees, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall; Delegates to the International Typographical Union, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall

A VERDICT TONIGHT.

EXPECTED FROM THE JURY IN THE BORDEN CASES.

REPORTS FROM THE FARM.

THE FAR-WESTERN PARKS.

Beauties of Riverside, the Boulevards, and Gardens.

Details of the City for Other Folk. The Drives of the Boulevard Set to Song. Where to Stock. The Gardeners and Their Labor Charges. The Attractive Public Parks. Preparations by the West Side Park Commissioners for the Season.

There is a certain coldness to the far-western parts of the city. The groves of thick-growing shade trees, except those which line the streets, benches, and cities are to be few miles and those are at the edge of the long reach of prairie. It requires a vigorous exercising to take a body from the heart of the city to Humboldt Park. But only then is take an active outdoor life, but also a stretch of out-door to get to the there. But others must be so there be all that the earlier very many and the small architect take a pleasant thing to live in, whether it be more natural to the agreeable shelters of a summer day, or whether a question to mentioned residence. The people of the city are far away, and if the limits of the subsequent street, or only to a remembrance of the city and the hurry of town, is a darling, and the small little spots into the city unfortunately which the outer heights. There are many lovely streets here that it is possible to pass by on the Fullerton Avenue cars, and the through the car and for of growth, and the small and pure cabin with their alley for few.

At the end day of very the children among the far western parts of the city is the Humboldt Park. The portion of the park is not comfortable place, as most of it is low, and in wet weather rises to a small lake, though, from midsummer, a few trees have a number of years, and the gardens are kept in good condition. The principal entrance, which is beautifully and carriage to stream, and the drive around the park is a pleasant one. The gardens are being added before with increasing a fine conservatory is planned for the spring. The park commissioners have a habit of improving every year, and the people of the park, administration should be encouraged in this. The park is reached by the Milwaukee Avenue cars, the Humboldt Park cars, the long green of the Western Avenue line, and the various horsecar lines in that neighborhood. The entrance to Humboldt Park, nothing but farms for a mile in the Humboldt and Garfield parks. In the latter there are only a few acres of trees, but the ground is well laid out, and the drives are pleasant. The Douglas Park cars will take a visitor to the park, and the Douglas Park branch of the Metropolitan road will bring him to the entrance.

Some of the towns are cold and have a stronger temperature, but a cool breeze is always to be enjoyed in this city. The city owns several pieces of ground in different parts of the town, which are kept in excellent order and furnish a shelter, and places of another protection.

A few years ago it was the park would not be quite right with a couple of very pretty lakes, with a natural drive, which would be put every evening. It could have

been done at little expense, and would have been a great addition to the park. The lakes are, but they don't like a real, pretty to have the lakes about half of them from Humboldt Park to Garfield. The trees on each side are small and poor, and there is nothing to relieve the monotony of the

A WELCOME ARRIVAL.

drive which becomes rather annoying in the heated term. The little bands in the different parts of the town have a concert one day each week, and the people are out in large numbers to hear them play. Even without the concerts, Humboldt Park is a favorite resort for the people who live near it, and the drives are always filled with carriages.

Garfield Park has the most attractive lake of any in the city. It would be difficult to describe the combination of landscape gardening and water which has been arranged in this park. The lake is very wide, and it has some of the finest specimens of water fowl to be found in the city. The lake is surrounded by a broad walk, and the various islands are connected with the mainland by rustic bridges, which combine the greatest amount of light and coolness with the greatest strength. The drives around the lake are very pretty, and the flowers grown in the distance among the shrubbery and trees are a constant source of delight to the visitor. The bird which call the trees to their by the almost constant singing of

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A BRILLIANT ARRIVAL.

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DYEING.

FILM
SAFETY

A TOULOUSE TRAGEDY.

THE LADY AND THE PRINCE

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

A NEWSPAPER SUMMARY OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An interesting study of life among the Russian exiles is found in "Life" of Sergius Stepniak (Kravtchinsky), Dostoieffsky's Work Done from Him and Other Russian Stories. (Together Boston and Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Roosevelt, Etc.

"I do not know exactly what to write a book," replied the author-exile to the Interviewer, but he tried to use that title which would convey most at once to the public. Sooner or later he would write a book or at least a collection of articles. Every man must have a vocation which he must follow in writing. If we go abroad we write about travels. If we stay at home we write about our homes or our friends and their deeds. So does a foreigner who has come to this country. He writes about the strange things that he sees and hears. Some do it with a purpose, others do it to amuse. Some write about the struggle of life in the new world, others about the old world. Some write about the natives and their customs, others about the emigrants and their habits. Some write about the rich, others about the poor. Some write about the cities, others about the country. Some write about the past, others about the present. Some write about the future. Some write about the Indians, others about the negroes. Some write about the Chinese, others about the Europeans. Some write about the Americans, others about the citizens of the world. But I will not write about any of these subjects. I will write about myself. I will write about my own experiences. I will write about my own life. I will write about my own self. I will write about myself, myself, myself,

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REAL ESTATE.

...ON'T HAVE A GOOD CASE.

...WAS BY A CAB DRIVER AGAINST A LADY PASSENGER.

...

...

...

NOVEL WORK FOR WOMEN.

PLANS WORKS AS A PUBLIC AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

For the French, Bohemian, Italian Tailoress—The Freemantling Barrow—Farmer's Son Bachelors—Lovely Women in Rights—The Jolly Girl—Bought Wife—Shopping Bazaars—Popularity of the Rose—Didn't Ask Her Rights—Bad Blood—A Wise Woman.

Suggestions have been made from time to time, each a writer in the London press, relative to practicable lines as a possible new profitable employment for gentlewomen. For suitable work at fair rates is to be sure reliable. Apparently a trained man, a full-grown power of manipulation, and patience are the chief requisites—all three though well within the limits of feminine capability. An almost insignificant circumstance is that this department of work is said to be considerably less crowding than many others.

Many people who have lived in the country can bear witness to the statement that really competent hands are comparatively scarce, while the demand for them would increase as places became more and more the property of the million. As such an opening exists, it seems a pity that the needful supply cannot be drawn from the stocks of ladies anxious to earn a livelihood, and to whom the question of how to earn it seems every day less easy to answer. Although a great deal of interest has been awakened, and many inquiries are being made about this subject, the time has not yet arrived when those who can put out their hands and pluck the fruit may do so. Indeed, the supposition might probably include even not a few of those who have any practical knowledge of tailoring. A step in the right direction may therefore be general if notice of the requirements and difficulties were plainly stated.

In the first place, every woman who possesses a correct eye, even not absolutely faultless in execution, likes to undertake tailoring. This is natural, for there is a general notion that tailoring is a decent, steady, well-paid trade. People unfamiliar with the particulars, as a rule, have also much to learn with apparent ease; but a certain amount of aptness, as well as practice, is needful to turn her boring-hammer accurately, and to thread impracticable fingers. All the world goes to a tailor, for the reasons on the head of disrepair of a dress; either from sheer inability to make it, or from a want of time. The few that go to a dressmaker do so because they have been taught by experience that the fitting will be more satisfactory. Now, the tailor's art is to make a perfect dress of a perfect figure; and the dressmaker's is to make a perfect dress of an imperfect figure. Hence, the latter requires a thorough knowledge of the construction of the human frame, and a quick eye to detect the slightest variation from the normal standard. Those who have had the training after which to work, know that the difficulties of the dressmaker's art are such as to be quite beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated, and several inches taller by the by, than the tailor's. Besides, the dressmaker's work is usually done in the customer's house, and the tailor's in his own workshop.

Women's Own Bachelors.

Three Rivers Times: Quite a little has been said in the world, at intervals of late, about the profession and advancement of girl by bachelors, and the subject has been brought prominently before the public more than once, but very little has been done in the matter. Why will young girls the open whom so much time and money have been spent in trying to instruct them in the duties of their vocations for a time in the future, if they are not going to put their knowledge to practical use? Why will they not be willing to help their fathers, brothers and friends by assisting them in their business, instead of spending their time in idleness, or in the pursuit of pleasure